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54 **Recombinant fowlpox vaccine for protection against Marek's disease.**

57 A recombinant fowlpox virus is disclosed which is useful as a vaccine for protection against Marek's Disease. The recombinant virus preferably contains a gene for one or more Marek's Disease Virus antigens such as glycoprotein B homologue, glycoprotein C homologue, glycoprotein D homologue, glycoprotein H homologue and tegument proteins, under the control of a poxvirus promoter within a region of the DNA of fowlpox virus which is not essential for virus growth.

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Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a vaccine that protects against Marek's disease.

5 Description of Related Art

Marek's disease (MD) is a highly contagious neoplastic disease of domestic chicken that affects chickens worldwide and causes high mortality and condemnation if the chickens are not vaccinated at one day of age. MD is caused by a highly cell-associated oncogenic herpesvirus known as Marek's disease virus (MDV).

10 A number of live virus cell-associated vaccines are available that protect chickens against MD. These vaccines are maintained and administered in delicate cell-associated form. The vaccines need special handling and must be stored and transported in a frozen state in liquid nitrogen in order to maintain their viability and efficacy. These existing vaccines must be maintained and administered in cell-associated form, a condition that is costly and cumbersome.

15 The known vaccines contain the entire MDV genome, including sequences related to induction of pathogenesis. Although the existing vaccines against MD are either attenuated or are naturally apathogenic, viral mutation is known to occur in herpesviruses and there is a possibility that virulent pathogenic mutants may emerge in such vaccines. Such mutants could be less effective and even harmful.

Churchill et al, *Nature*, 221:744-747 (1969) and Okazaki et al, *Avian Dis.*, 14:413-429 (1970) developed 20 the first effective and safe vaccines against MD. These vaccines have been in use for the last 20 years and have reduced losses to the poultry industry worldwide. Other candidate vaccines based on serotype 2 naturally apathogenic MDV, Schat et al, *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.*, 60, 1075-1082 (1978), or newly attenuated serotype 1 MDV, Rispens et al, *Avian Dis.*, 16:108-125 (1972), and combinations of these viruses as bivalent vaccines, Witter, *Avian Dis.*, 31:252-257 (1987), have helped provide a better protection against MD. All these vaccines, except 25 the herpesvirus of turkeys (HVT) vaccine, require the storage and transportation in frozen state in liquid nitrogen and have to be administered as infected cells which calls for careful procedures to prevent inactivation of the vaccine. Even in the case of HVT vaccine, cell-associated viruses have been most widely used because they are more effective than cell-free virus in the presence of maternal antibodies, Witter et al, *Avian Pathol.*, 8:145-156 (1978).

30 Recombinant DNA technology has allowed the construction of recombinant vaccines that contain only those desired viral genes or gene products that induce immunity without exposing the animal to genes that may induce pathological disorders. Pox viruses, including avipox virus, especially the fowlpox virus (FPV), provide excellent models for such vaccines. These viruses have a large DNA molecule with numerous nonessential regions that allow the insertion of several immunogenic genes into the same virus for the purpose of creating 35 multivalent vaccines. These multivalent vaccines may induce cell-mediated as well as antibody-mediated immune response in a vaccinated host. Vaccinia virus (VV) has been used extensively for this purpose and a number of VV recombinants have been constructed that express a variety of foreign genes including those that elicit neutralizing antibodies against glycoproteins of herpes simplex virus (HSV) type 1, Blacklaws et al, *Virology*, 177:727-736 (1990). Similarly, there are a number of reports describing the expression of foreign genes by recombinant FPV, Boyle et al, *Virus Res.*, 10:343-356 (1988) and Ogawa et al, *Vaccine*, 8:486-490 (1990). 40

MDV homologues of the HSV gene coding for glycoproteins B, C, D, H, and I (gBh, gCh, gDh, gHh and gh) have recently been cloned and sequenced, Coussens et al, *J. Virol.*, 62:2373-2379 (1988), Ross et al, *J. Gen. Virol.*, 70:1789-1804 (1989), Ross et al, *J. Gen. Virol.*, 72:939-947 (1991), Ross et al, *European Patent Application International Publication No. WO 90/02803* (1990).

45 It is an object of the present invention to provide a novel, effective, and safe vaccine against MD that exposes and immunizes the chicken only to the immunogenic gene product(s) of the MDV without exposure to its pathogenic gene products. The novel vaccine of the present invention, that lacks sequence related to pathogenic elements of MDV, is available in cell-free form and induces effective immunity against virulent MD. This is far more desirable than the existing vaccines.

50 It is also an object of the invention to provide cell-free vaccine against MD containing recombinant (rec) FPV that can be lyophilized, stored, and used under normal conditions thereby obviating costly and laborious procedures of storing the vaccine in liquid nitrogen, delicate handling, and administering which are necessary with existing cell-associated MD vaccines. For example, the vaccine of the present invention, after lyophilization, can be stored, handled, and transported at ambient temperature (20-22°C) and stored at 4°C for prolonged periods of time. The vaccine can also be stored in a frozen state wherein the cell-free recombinant virus is present 55 in an aqueous solution which is frozen and stored at, for example, -20°C or -70°C.

This invention relates to the development of a novel recombinant FPV vaccine that contains a gene which encodes a glycoprotein B homologue (gBh) of MDV, expresses this gBh gene in cell culture and provides a

strong protection against MD in the natural host (chicken), when administered as a cell-free material. In addition, the vaccine will also protect against fowlpox.

A further object of the invention is to provide recombinant FPV vaccines against MD in which gBh gene of MDV as well as other MDV genes such as those coding for glycoprotein C homologue, glycoprotein D homologue, tegument proteins and glycoproteins from different serotypes of MDV are inserted into FPV for the purpose of creating a broad-spectrum vaccine effective against several isolates of MDV.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows the construction of insertion vector pNZ1729R;
FIG. 2 shows the sequences of 10 oligonucleotides (SEQ. ID. NOS. 1-10) used for construction of pNZ1729R insertion vector;
FIG. 3 shows the steps taken to clone MDV gBh of HSV gene;
FIG. 4 shows the construction of transfer vector pNZ29RMDgB-S; and
FIG. 5 shows the immunoprecipitation of cells infected with rec.FPV/MDVgBh or with GA strain of MDV.

The development of the recombinant FPV expressing the antigen gene of MDV and protecting the chickens against MD involved a multi-step procedure including: 1) construction of an insertion vector using a non-essential region of FPV DNA cloned into a vector; 2) cloning and sequencing of the MDV antigen gene; 3) construction of a transfer vector including the antigen gene and the marker gene in opposite directions and under the control of different poxvirus promoters; 4) transfection of FPV infected host cell cultures with this transfer vector, generation of recombinants and purification of recombinants expressing marker gene; 5) demonstration of expression of the MDV antigen in host cell cultures infected with the recombinant FPV; and 6) demonstration of full protection offered by FPV recombinant vaccine against death and tumors caused by virulent tumorigenic MDV.

25 Any virus is usable as FPV in the present invention as far as it is classified into the genus FPV in a broad sense but preferred are those capable of growing in cells of fowls such as chicken, turkey, duck, etc. Specific examples include FPV in a narrow sense such as ATCC VR-251, ATCC VR-250, ATCC VR-229, ATCC VR-249, ATCC VR-288, Nishigawara strain, Shisui strain, CEVA strain, etc.; and those akin to FPV in a narrow sense and used to fowl live vaccine strain such as NP strain (chick embryo habituated pigeonpoxvirus Nakano strain), etc. These strains are all commercially available and easily accessible.

Any DNA region is usable as non-essential region in the present invention as far as it is nonessential to proliferation of FPV. Specific examples of the non-essential region include regions which cause homologous recombination with EcoRI fragment (about 7.3kbp), Hind III fragment (about 5.2kbp), EcoRI-Hind III fragment (about 5.0kbp), BamHI fragment (about 4.0kbp), etc. of the DNA of NP strain and the like.

35 Any vector is usable as vector in construction of the insertion vector for use as the vehicle to transfer the antigen gene of MDV to FPV. Specific examples of the vector include a plasmid such as pBR322, pBR325, pUC7, pUC8, pUC18, etc.; a phage such as λ phage, M13 phage, etc.; a cosmid such as pHc79, etc.

Any antigen gene of MDV is usable as antigen gene in the present invention as far as it is able to induce protection against Marek's disease. Specific examples of the antigen gene of MDV include gene coding for gBh, gene coding for gCh, gene coding for gDh, gene coding for gHf, gene coding for gIh, tegument gene, etc.; and variants of them. Preferable antigen gene is the gene coding for gBh, because FPV containing the gene coding for gBh protects the host from very virulent strains of MDV, such as Md5 strain, very well.

Any marker gene is usable as marker gene in the present invention as far as it is able to expression in host cells. Specific examples of the marker gene include lacZ gene of *E. coli*, Ecogpt gene, etc.

45 Any host cell is usable as FPV host cell in the present invention as far as FPV can grow there. Specific examples are chicken-derived culture cells such as chick embryo fibroblast, etc. Furthermore, chick chorio-allantoic membrane is also naturally included in the category of host cell.

Any promoter is usable as promoter for antigen gene in the present invention as far as it functions in the host cell. Specific examples of the promoter include promoter of vaccinia virus gene coding for 7.5 K polypeptide, promoter of vaccinia virus gene coding for 11 K polypeptide, promoter of vaccinia virus gene coding for thymidine kinase polypeptide, etc.; synthetic poxvirus promoter including early promoter and late promoter, etc.; and variants thereof, etc. Preferable promoters are the synthetic poxvirus promoter including early promoter and late promoter (A. J. Davidson et al., J. Mol. Biol., 215, 749-769 & 771-784 (1989)) and those variants (For Example, the base sequence of the synthetic poxvirus promoter is TTTTTTTTTTTGGCATATAAATAA-TAAA TACAATAATTAATTACGCGTAAAAATTGAAAACTATTCTAATTTATTGCACTC).

One of the example of the insertion vector for use as the vehicle to transfer the gBh gene of MDV to FPV is pNZ1729R. This insertion vector was derived through multiple molecular manipulation of a cloned non-essential region of FPV DNA, Yanagida et al, European Patent Application Publication No. 0 284 416 (1988), and

insertion of a lacZ bacterial gene as a reporter gene and creation of a multiple cloning site for insertion of foreign genes into this region of FPV DNA. A 3.0 kilobase (kb) pair fragment of FPV DNA was cloned into an appropriate cloning site of the bacterial plasmid pUC18. The resulting construct was altered by several restriction endonuclease (RE) digestions, religation and insertion of a multiple cloning site. The beta-galactosidase gene (lacZ) of *E. coli* was inserted into a unique RE site of this FPV DNA after having been linked to a poxvirus promoter followed by an initiation ATG codon and terminated with a transcriptional termination signal for poxvirus early promoter, Yuen et al, PNAS USA, 84:6417-6421 (1987). When this construct was transfected into FPV infected cells, recombinant viruses were generated that produced the product of the lacZ gene; the betagalactosidase which in turn gave rise to blue plaques in the presence of the Blu-o-gal substrate.

In separate experiments the MDV gBh gene homologue of HSV gB gene was cloned into the bacterial plasmid pUC18. The nucleotide sequence of this gene was determined by analyzing a set of deletion mutants by the dideoxy chain termination reaction, Sanger et al, PNAS DSA, 74:5463-5467 (1977). One of these mutants (pUCgBdBI3), which was found to contain the entire coding region of MDVgBh, was used for construction of the transfer vector pNZ29RMDgB-S. Site specific mutagenesis, Tsurushita et al, Gene, 62:135-139 (1988) was used to change a potential poxvirus early transcription termination signal, Yuen et al, PNAS USA, 84:6417-6421 (1987), in the gBh gene of MDV without changing the amino acid of the translation product. In addition, a number of molecular procedures including RE digestion, ligation, site specific mutation, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with appropriate primers were applied to properly insert the gBh gene of MDV from the mutant pUCgBdBI3 into the pNZ1729R insertion vector to create the transfer vector, pNZ29RMDgB-S.

Purified pNZ29RMDgB-S plasmid was used to transfect CEF cultures infected with a large-plaque phenotype isolated from a vaccine FPV (CEVA strain) and the progeny virus released by these cells were assayed for recombinant virus producing blue plaques in the presence of Blu-o-gal. Recombinants were purified and tested for stability, structure of viral DNA, expression of lacZ and synthesis of gBh antigen of MDV in cell culture. Purified recombinants produced betagalactosidase (blue plaques) and the gBh antigen as tested by immunofluorescence (IF) or immunoprecipitation assays using monoclonal antibody specific to MDV gBh antigen or convalescent serum from an MDV infected chicken. Three identical bands of 100 kd, 60 kd, and 49 kd in molecular weight were observed in extracts of cells infected with rec.FPV/MDVgBh and MDV. These polypeptides were also shown to be glycosylated. Similar glycoproteins were identified with the same monoclonal antibody in the MDV "B antigen complex" and were referred to as gP100, gP60, and gP49, Sithole et al, J. Virol., 62:4270-4279 (1988). Our finding is the first clear demonstration that MDV gBh gene codes for these three glycoproteins referred to as the "B antigen complex".

Three-week-old chickens were vaccinated with the recombinant FPV expressing the MDV gBh antigen and sera from these chickens were assayed for the presence of antibodies against MDV infected cells in culture. Positive antibodies to MDV gBh antigen were found in these sera indicating that the MDV gBh gene was efficiently expressed in the chicken and induced an immune response.

Separate groups of unvaccinated chickens were vaccinated at one day of age with parental FPV, recombinant FPV (rec.FPV) expressing MDV gBh antigen or a conventional MD vaccine (HVT). All groups were later challenged with tumorigenic GA isolate of MDV. Chickens vaccinated with rec.FPV as well as those vaccinated with HVT were fully protected against MD whereas the unvaccinated control chickens and those vaccinated with parental FPV died or had MD specific tumors.

Similar vaccination trials were performed to determine the effect of vaccine dose, route of vaccination, and promoter strength on immunity against MD and the ability of rec.FPV/MDVgBh to protect against very virulent strains of MDV. Chickens vaccinated with a dose of 10^4 PFU of rec.FPV/MDVgBh were protected against challenge with three different strains of MDV tested. Vaccination route; intramuscular (IM) intraabdominal (IA) or vaccination by IM and IA did not seem to alter the level of protection as all chickens from each group were fully protected against MD. We generated another rec.FPV (rec.FPV/MDVgBh-P7.5) which expresses the MDVgBh gene under the control of vaccinia virus 7.5 kd protein gene promoter (P7.5), Ventakesan et al, Cell, 125:805-813 (1981) and tested its ability to protect against MD in comparison with the rec.FPV/MDVgBh which is driven by a poxvirus synthetic promoter (Ps). The rec.FPV/MDVgBh-P7.5 also gave a good protective immunity against MD but not as good as that obtained by vaccination with rec.FPV/MDVgBh driven by the poxvirus synthetic promoter. We also showed the ability of rec.FPV/MDVgBh to protect against two very virulent strains of MDV (RBIB; Schat et al, Avian Pathol., 11:593-605 (1982) and Md5; Witter et al, Avian Dis., 24:210-232 (1980)).

The cell-free vaccine of the present invention can be prepared by a variety of techniques. For example, a cell culture in which the recombinant virus of the present invention can grow and replicate is infected with the recombinant virus of the present invention. The cell culture is then incubated until the virus has had an opportunity to replicate in the cell culture. The cells are then harvested and disrupted. The cell debris can then be centrifuged to produce a pellet of cell debris at the bottom of the centrifuge tube and a substantially higher-titer cell-free supernatant containing the recombinant virus. The cell-free supernatant, which will consist primarily

of the cell culture medium and the recombinant FPV, is then used as a vaccine containing the recombinant virus. In the alternative, the cell-free supernatant is lyophilized to produce a lyophilized vaccine which is reconstituted with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier such as physiological saline prior to use.

The vaccine of the present invention can be administered to chickens in any manner which allows the recombinant virus in the vaccine to infect the chickens and produce a protective immune response. For example, the vaccine can be applied to the chickens subcutaneously (s.c.) by scratching the skin or injection with a needle or other implement which contains the virus. The recombinant virus can also be dissolved or suspended in the drinking water of chickens for oral administration. The virus may also be mixed with a solid carrier (e.g. chicken feed) for oral administration. Other modes of administration are also contemplated such as inhalation by use of an aerosol or spray, intravenous administration, intramuscular administration, intraperitoneal administration, wing web administration, etc.

A preferred dose for injection appears to be 10^4 plaque forming units (PFU) per chicken in 0.1 ml of a physiologically acceptable liquid carrier. Thus, the injectable solution will contain 10^5 PFU/ml of carrier, usually between 10^4 to 10^6 PFU/ml of carrier. The dose and route of administration should be selected to elicit a protective immune response.

The recombinant virus of the present invention can contain a gene encoding more than one antigen such as one or more antigens selected from the group consisting of glycoprotein B homologue, glycoprotein C homologue, glycoprotein D homologue, glycoprotein H homologue and tegument proteins. In the alternative, multiple recombinant viruses can be included in the vaccine wherein each individual virus expresses a single gene. It is believed that by exposing the chickens to multiple antigens of the Marek's Disease Virus which elicit a protective immune response, improved protection may be achieved.

In addition to the specific glycoproteins mentioned above, it is also contemplated in accordance with the present invention that fragments of the genes coding for the above-mentioned antigens or variants of the genes which code for variants of the above-mentioned antigens may also be useful as long as the resulting protein (antigen) elicits a protective immune response. It is contemplated that such fragments or variants would code for proteins (antigens) which have substantially the same amino acid sequence as the natural proteins to thereby elicit a substantially equivalent immune response in the host. The fragments or variants will usually encode a protein which has more than 80%, preferably more than 90%, and more preferably more than 95% homology to the natural protein.

The recombinant virus of the present invention has the gene for the antigen inserted into the virus under control of appropriate promoters, terminators, etc. so that the virus, after it infects a host cell, can express the protein (antigen) thereby eliciting an immune response in the host. Ps, which is a strong synthetic poxvirus promoter which produces high levels of expression during both the early and late stages of infection, is particularly useful. Promoter P7.5 is also useful. Other poxvirus promoters may also be used.

EXAMPLE 1

Construction of insertion vector pNZ1729R (Fig. 1)

A 3.0 kb HpaI-SpeI fragment from a 7.3 kb EcoRI fragment of FPV NP strain, Yanagida et al, European Patent Application No. 0 284 416 (1988), was subcloned into pUC18 in several steps in a conventional manner. After eliminating all multiple cloning sites from both junction regions between pUC18 and FPV DNA, a multiple cloning site (HindIII-EcoRI 52 bp from pUC18) was inserted into two adjacent EcoRV sites in the cloned FPV fragment with linkers (HindIII linker, 5'-CAAGCTTG-3', EcoRI linker, 5'-GGAATTC-3') to make pNZ133SR.

A 3.5 kb EcoRI-HindIII fragment (shown in Fig. 1 right center) was derived by ligating-annealing oligos 1 (SEQ. ID. NO. 1) and 2 (SEQ. ID. NO. 2) (Fig. 2; containing a fowlpox promoter followed by an ATG codon for lacZ), to lacZ gene (from pMC1871 and pMA001), Shirakawa et al, Gene, 28:127-132 (1984) and annealing oligos 3 (SEQ. ID. NO. 3), 4 (SEQ. ID. NO. 4), 5 (SEQ. ID. NO. 5), 6 (SEQ. ID. NO. 6), 7 (SEQ. ID. NO. 7), 8 (SEQ. ID. NO. 8), 9 (SEQ. ID. NO. 9) and 10 (SEQ. ID. NO. 10) (Fig. 2; containing synthetic poxvirus promoter, followed by a multiple cloning site and a two directional poxvirus early transcriptional termination signal (SEQ. ID. NO. 11), Yuen et al, PNAS, 88:6417-6421 (1989)). The 3.5 kb EcoRI-HindIII fragment was inserted in pNZ133SR to make the pNZ1729R insertion vector.

EXAMPLE 2

Cloning of MDV gBh gene (Fig. 3)

The MDV gBh of HSV from a BamHI I3 (5.2 kb) and K3 (3.6 kb) fragment of MDV GA strain was cloned

into pUC18 plasmid. A 2.8 kb BamHI-Sall subfragment from I3 fragment and a 1.1 kb BamHI-EcoRI subfragment from K3 fragment were ligated with EcoRI, Sall digested pUC18.

The overall sequence of the putative MDV gBh was determined by sequencing a set of deletion mutants by the Sanger dideoxy chain termination method, Sanger et al, PNAS USA, 74:5463-5467 (1977). The nucleotide and amino acid sequences (SEQ. ID. NOS. 12 and 13) were found to be identical with the published sequences of the gBh of RBIB strain of MDV, Ross et al, J. Gen. Virol., 70:17B9-1804 (1988).

EXAMPLE 3

10 Construction of transfer vector DNZ29RMDgB-S (Fig. 4)

One of the deletion mutants for sequencing the MDV gBh gene, named pUCgBdBI3, that contained the entire coding region of the gBh with about 250 bp 5' flanking region was chosen for insertion into insertion vector pNZ1729R.

15 The plasmid pLELR, which was derived from pNZ1037, Ogawa et al, Vaccine, 8:488-490 (1990), with synthetic adapter

5'-CGAATTCGTCGAC-3' (SEQ. ID. NO. 14)

20 3'-TCGAGCTTAAGCAGCTGTTAA-5' (SEQ. ID. NO. 15)

to make a Sall site next to EcoRI site, was digested with SmaI and EcoRI and was ligated with a 1.9 kb HindIII (Klenow-blunt)-BamHI fragment and a 1.1 kb BamdIII-EcoRI fragment, both from pUCgB-dB13. Site specific mutagenesis was used to eliminate about 250 bp 5' flanking region and to change a potential poxvirus early transcription termination signal in the gBh gene of pUCgB7.5 (TTTTTTT; nucleotides 382-388 in SEQ. ID. NO. 12) to TATTTTT. Oligonucleotides for site specific mutagenesis of (P7.5-gB) 34mer; was oligonucleotide (SEQ. ID. NO. 16) for site-specific mutagenesis of (TTTTTTT) 26mer; was (SEQ. ID. NO. 17).

In order to create a new BamHI site in front of translation initiation codon (ATG) of gBh for connecting the gBh gene with a synthetic promoter, PCR was performed with synthetic oligonucleotides (SEQ. ID. NO. 18) and (SEQ. ID. NO. 19).

30 About 200 bp BamHI-XbaI fragment from the PCR product was ligated with a 2.7kb XbaI-Sall fragment of gBh and BamHI, Sall digested vector pNZ1729R to make transfer vector pNZ29RMDgB-S.

EXAMPLE 4

35 Generation and purification of recombinant FPV/MDVgBh

CEF cultures propagated as monolayers were infected with 0.1 multiplicity of infection (moi) of a large-plaque phenotype virus isolated from a vaccine preparation of FPV. Three hours after infection, cells were dispersed by trypsinization and brought into suspension. 2x10⁷ cells from this suspension were mixed with 10 micrograms (μg) of transfer vector pNZ29RMDgB-S in a Cell Porator (Bethesda Research Laboratories, Inc., Bethesda, MD) according to the manufacturer's specifications. The mixture of cell suspension and the transfer vector DNA in 0.8 ml of Saline G containing 0.14M NaCl, 0.5 mM KCl, 1.1 mM NaH₂PO₄·12 H₂O, 1.5 mM KH₂PO₄, 0.5 mM MgCl₂·6H₂O, and 0.011% glucose was subjected to electroporation under an electric field of 300 V x cm⁻¹ at room temperature using 330 μF of capacitance. Transfected cells were then incubated at 37°C for 72 hours (h) and were then lysed by three cycles of freezing and thawing. The released virus was screened for recombinants as follows.

Secondary CEF cultures were infected with serial ten-fold dilutions of the progeny virus from lysates and overlaid with 10 ml of agar solution containing growth medium and allowed to harden at room temperature and incubated at 37°C until typical FPV plaques appeared. Another agar overlay containing 250 μg/ml of Blu-o-gal (BRL) was added to each plate and incubated at 37°C for another 48 h. Blue plaques appeared at a rate of approximately 1% of the total progeny virus. These blue plaques were removed from agar and the recombinant virus released from this agar was further purified in the same manner until all FPV plaques produced blue plaques when assayed in the presence of Blu-o-gal. This process usually took only three passages. The purified recombinant virus was named rec.FPV/MDVgBh. The DNA from this rec.FPV/MDVgBh was analyzed by Southern blot hybridization and found to contain the MDVgBh and lacZ genes at the expected positions. The virus rec.FPV/MDVgBh was deposited at the American Type Culture Collection (12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland, U.S.A.) on June 20, 1991 and was assigned deposit number ATCC-VR-2330 under the

conditions of the Budapest Treaty.

EXAMPLE 5

5 Expression of MDV gBh antigen in cell culture

In order to show that rec.FPV/MDVgBh synthesizes the gBh antigen, CEF cultures infected with this virus were examined by IF using antibodies specifically raised against this antigen. CEF cultures infected with rec.FPV/MDVgBh were incubated at 37°C until typical FPV plaques were developed. These cultures were fixed
10 in cold acetone, then reacted with appropriate dilutions of convalescent chicken serum against the GA strain of MDV or a monoclonal antibody specific to MDV gB antigen, Silva et al, Virology, 136:307-320 (1984). These cultures were then reacted with fluorescein conjugated anti-chicken or anti-mouse immunoglobulins, respectively, and after thorough washing to remove non-specific staining they were examined with a microscope under ultraviolet (UV) illumination. CEF cultures infected with non-recombinant parental FPV were similarly stained.
15 Specific cytoplasmic staining of cells was observed in cultures infected with the rec.FPV/MDVgBh and not in cultures infected with the non-recombinant parental FPV. These observations clearly showed that the recombinant virus was capable of synthesizing the product of gBh gene of MDV in cell cultures.

Western blot analysis of proteins from recombinant FPV-infected cells did not reveal the expected glycoprotein bands associated with gBh gene when lysates were boiled in buffer as in normal conditions of the assay. However, when solubilized with sample buffer at room temperature instead of 100°C a high molecular weight band was detected with a Rf value similar to that in MDV infected cell lysates solubilized at room temperature. In order to clearly show the three species of glycoproteins previously shown to be associated with MDV "B antigen complex", we examined the expression of the gBh gene by immunoprecipitation as described by Silva et al, Virology, 136:307-320 (1984). Secondary CEF cultures infected with either parental or recombinant FPV at an moi of 15 were incubated at 37°C for 4 hours. Then, the medium was replaced with 1 ml of fresh Methionine-free medium and incubated for another hour. About 40 uCi of ³⁵S-Methionine (NEN, Wilmington, DE) was then added and the cultures were incubated for an additional 12 hours. Cells were washed twice in PBS, scraped, and transferred to a 15 ml Falcon tube. Cells were centrifuged, resuspended in lysis buffer (150 mM NaCl, 1% sodium deoxycholate, 1% Triton X-100, 0.1% SDS, and 10 mM Tris HCl, pH 7.5) and incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes. One half volume of 10% (v/v) *S. aureus* Cowan 1 (SAC) was added to cell lysate, and incubated for 30 minutes on ice. The lysate was then centrifuged and the supernatant was collected. About 3 µl of monoclonal antibody, IAN86 against MDV "B antigen complex", Silva et al, Virology, 136:307-320 (1984), was added to 100 µl of lysate and incubated for 30 minutes on ice. An equal volume of 10% (v/v) SAC was added and incubated on ice for 30 minutes. Immunoprecipitates were then washed, suspended in sample buffer, and then boiled. After centrifugation, supernatant was analyzed by sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, Laemmli, Nature, 207:680-685 (1970). Figure 5 shows the result of immunoprecipitation with a monoclonal antibody (IAN86) specific to the MDV "B antigen complex". Lane 1 is a control containing non-recombinant fowlpox virus cell lysate. Three identical bands of 100 kd, 60 kd and 49 kd in molecular weight were observed in extracts of cells infected with rec.FPV/MDVgBh (Figure 5, lane 2) and MDV (Figure 5, lane 3). These glycoproteins were also shown to be glycosylated by demonstrating that they uptake radioactively labelled glucosamine. Similar glycoproteins were identified with the same monoclonal antibody in the MDV "B antigen complex" and were referred to as gP100, gP60, and gP49, Sithole et al, J. Virol., 62:4270-4279 (1988).
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This is the first clear demonstration that MDV gBh gene codes for these three glycoproteins previously referred to as the "B antigen complex". The latter two glycoproteins are believed to be the cleavage products of gP100 which may explain the rather weak signals obtained for this glycoprotein in our immunoprecipitation of cell lysates from late stages of infection (Figure 5).
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EXAMPLE 6

50 Ability of the rec.FPV/MDVgBh to induce humoral immunity against MDV gBh antigen in chickens

A group of five, 3-week-old specific pathogen free (SPF) line O chickens raised in this laboratory were injected with 10⁶ infectious doses (PFUs) of rec.FPV/MDVgBh intramuscularly while another group of five similar chickens were injected with the non-recombinant FPV. Similar booster inoculations were given after 2 and 4 weeks. Sera were collected from all chickens two weeks after the last inoculation. Sera were tested for the presence of antibodies to MDV gBh antigen. Coverslip monolayer cultures of CEF were infected with MDV GA strain and incubated at 37°C until typical MDV plaques were visible with the light microscope. These cultures
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were then reacted with appropriate dilutions of sera from chickens of both groups followed by extensive washing and reaction with fluorescein conjugated goat anti-chicken immunoglobulin. Cultures were then examined by a microscope equipped with an UV illuminator. Sera from chickens immunized with rec.FPV/MDVgBh reacted positively with MDV infected cells and stained cytoplasmic antigens typical of gBh antigen of MDV. Sera from chickens immunized with the non-recombinant FPV failed to stain the gBh antigen of MDV. These results demonstrated clearly that the rec.FPV/MDVgBh is capable of inducing specific antibodies against the gBh antigen of MDV when injected into chickens.

EXAMPLE 7

rec.FPV/MDVgBh fully protects chickens against challenge with virulent tumor inducing MDV

Separate groups of 1-day-old chicks from 15x7 chicken line susceptible to MD were vaccinated with 10^6 plaque forming units (PFU) of rec.FPV/MDVgBh, 10^6 PFU of parental FPV or 10^3 PFU of HVT vaccine. Another group of similar chicks was kept unvaccinated. All were kept in strict isolation. At 12 days of age all were challenged with 1×10^3 PFU of virulent tumor causing GA strain of MDV. A fifth group of chickens were neither vaccinated nor challenged. Mortality caused by MD was recorded during the trial and at the end of the 10 week trial all chickens were examined for gross lesions and tumors typical of MD. The results of this study are presented in Table 1.

In a second trial one-day-old chicks were either vaccinated intraabdominally (IA) with 10^3 PFU of HVT or vaccinated with 10^4 PFU of rec.FPV/MDVgBh half intra-muscularly (IM) and half IA. One group received the vaccine only IA and another group received the vaccine IM. One group received rec.FPV/MDVgBh-P7.5 in which the MDVgBh gene is driven by the vaccinia virus 7.5 kd protein promoter (P7.5). At six days post vaccination, six groups were challenged with 10^3 PFU of pathogenic GA strain of MDV while three other groups each were challenged with 10^3 PFU of very virulent strains of MDV (RBIB strain, Schat et al, Avian Pathol., 11:593-605 (1982) or Md5, Witter et al, Avian Dis., 24:210-232 (1980)). The results of this study are presented in Table 2.

Table 1: Protection against MD by rec.FPV/MDVgBh.

Lot.	Vaccine	Challenge	MD mortality	MD gross lesions	%MD
1	None	GA-MDV	9/15	1/6	66
2	HVT	GA-MDV	0/15	0/15	0
3	rec.FPV/MDVgBH	GA-MDV	0/15	0/15	0
4	parental FPV	GA-MDV	3/15	3/12	40
5	None	None	0/10	0/10	0

Table 2. Protection against different strains of MDV by rec.FPV/MDVgBh.

Lot.	Vaccine	Vaccine route	MDV challenge strain	MD mortality	MD gross lesions	%MD
1	None		GA	8/10	1/2	90
2	HVT	IA	GA	0/10	0/10	0
3	rec.FPV/MDVgBh	IA&IM	GA	0/10	0/10	0
4	rec.FPV/MDVgBh-P7.5	IA&IM	GA	1/10	1/9	20
5	rec.FPV/MDVgBh	IA	GA	0/10	0/10	0
6	rec.FPV/MDVgBh	IM	GA	0/10	0/10	0
7	None		Md5	8/10	2/2	100
8	rec.FPV/MDVgBh	IA&IM	Md5	0/10	0/10	0
9	HVT	IA	Md5	0/10	0/10	0
10	None		RB1B	9/10	0/1	90
11	rec.FPV/MDVgBh	IA*IM	RB1B	0/10	1/10	10
12	HVT	IA	RB1B	1/10	0/9	10
13	None		None	0/5	0/5	0

A significant number of unvaccinated chickens in groups challenged with all three strains died of MD or had MD specific tumors and lesions at the end of the trial. Those vaccinated with rec.FPV/MDVgBh or HVT were fully protected against the GA and the very virulent Md5 strains. Those vaccinated with either of the above

vaccines were also significantly and equally protected against the very virulent RBIB strains of MDV. There was no significant difference between the level of protection induced by vaccination route as all birds vaccinated IM, IA or IM&IA and challenged with the GA strain of MDV were fully protected against MD. The rec.FPV-/MDVgBh which expresses the MDVgBh gene under the control of a poxvirus synthetic promoter was superior to the rec.FPV/MDVgBh-P7.5 which expresses the same gene under the control of vaccinia virus P7.5 promoter in that it fully protected against MD while the latter recombinant did offer a significant protection but not as well as the recombinant driven by the poxvirus synthetic promoter.

A significant number of unvaccinated chickens and those vaccinated with parental FPV that were challenged with MDV died of MD or had MD lesions and tumors at the end of trial. Chickens vaccinated with rec.FPV-/MDVgBh were fully protected against MD with no mortality and no lesions typical of MD. Similarly, all chickens vaccinated with HVT were protected. No mortality or lesions were present in chickens that were not injected with MDV. These results showed that the rec.FPV/MDVgBh fully protected chickens against MD, just as well as the widely used commercial HVT vaccine.

EXAMPLE 8

Preparation of cell free vaccine from recombinant FPV/MDVgBh

Confluent monolayers of chicken embryo fibroblast cultures containing about 4×10^7 cells in plastic tissue culture dishes are infected with 1 ml of rec.FPV/MDVgBh stock containing approximately 1×10^6 PFU of the virus and allowed to incubate at 37°C for 2 hours. At this time, 20 ml of fresh culture medium is added to each plate. Cultures are then incubated in a 5% CO_2 incubator at 37°C for 3 to 4 days until the entire monolayer of cells shows signs of infection. At this time, cell monolayer is scraped off from the culture dish using a cell lifter (Costar Corp.). Cells are then pelleted by centrifugation and suspended in 5 ml of the original culture medium and sonicated at half strength on ice for 60 seconds using a Braun-Sonic U sonicator (Braun Co. Ltd.). Sonicated material is then centrifuged to remove cell debris and the supernatant fluid is added to the remainder of the original culture medium. This vaccine preparation is then dispensed in 1 ml aliquots, placed in glass vials and stored at -70°C in a freezer.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

5

(i) APPLICANT: NAZERIAN, Keyvan
LEE, Lucy F.
YANAGIDA, Noboru
OGAWA, Ryohei
LI, Yi

10

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: RECOMBINANT FOWLPOX VACCINE
FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MAREK'S DISEASE

15

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 19

(iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

20

(A) ADDRESSEE: BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH
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(C) CITY: Falls Church
(D) STATE: Virginia
(E) COUNTRY: USA
(F) ZIP: 22040-0747

25

(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

30

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: Patent In Release #1.0,
Version #1.25

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

35

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US
(B) FILING DATE:
(C) CLASSIFICATION:

40

(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:

(A) NAME: Murphy Jr., Gerald M.
(B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 28,977
(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 1644-103P

45

(ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:

50

(A) TELEPHONE: (703) 241-1300
(B) TELEFAX: (703) 241-2848
(C) TELEX: 248345

55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 48 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

AATTCGAGCT CGGATCGTTG AAAAAATAAT ATAGATCCTA AAATGGAA 48

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 48 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

GATCTTCCAT TTTAGGATCT ATATTATTTT TTCAACGATC CGAGCTCG 48

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 55 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

AGCTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTGGCATAT AAATAATAAA TACAATAATT AATTA 55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 55 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

CGCGTAATTA ATTATTGTAT TTATTATTTA TATGCCAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAA 55

5 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

10 (A) LENGTH: 40 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

CGCGTAAAAA TTGAAAAACT ATTCTAATTT ATTGCACTCG 40

20 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 40 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
25 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

30 GATCCGAGTG CAATAAATTA GAATAGTTTT TCAATTTTTA 40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

35 (A) LENGTH: 42 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

40 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

GATCCCCGGG CGAGCTCGCT AGCGGGCCCG CATGCGGTAC CG 42

45

50

55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 42 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

TCGACCGGATC CGCATGCCGG CCCGCTAGCG AGCTCGCCCG GG

42

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 39 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

TCGACCCGGT ACATTTTTAT AAAAATGTAC CCGGGGATC

39

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 35 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

GATCCCCGGG TACATTTTTTA TAAAAATGTA CCGGG

35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 14 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

ATTTTATATAA AAAT

14

5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

10 (A) LENGTH: 3209 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15 (ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
 (B) LOCATION: 357..2951

20

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

AATTAAATGT GGCGAATTGC ACATCTGTCC TGCCGACAGT TTGCAGATCA ACAGCAATGG 60
 25 AGACTATGTA TGGAAAAATG GAATATATAT AACATATGAA ACCGAATATC CACTTATAAT 120
 GATTCTGGGG TCAGAATCAA GCACTTCAGA AACGCCAAAT ATGACTGCAA TTATTGATAC 180
 AGATTTTTTT CGTTGCTTTA TTCTATTTTG CAGTATATGG CCCCCGTTAC GGCAGATCAG 240
 30 GTGCGAGTAG AACAGATTAC CAACAGCCAC GCCCCCATCT GACCCGTCCA ATATTCTTGT 300
 GTCCCTGCAT TTTATCTCAC ACAATTTATG AACAGCATCA TTAAGATCAT CTCACT 356
 35 ATG CAC TAT TTT AGG CGG AAT TGC ATT TTT TTC CTT ATA GTT ATT CTA 404
 Met His Tyr Phe Arg Arg Asn Cys Ile Phe Phe Leu Ile Val Ile Leu
 1 5 10 15
 TAT GGT ACG AAC TCA TCT CCG AGT ACC CAA AAT GTG ACA TCA AGA GAA 452
 40 Tyr Gly Thr Asn Ser Ser Pro Ser Thr Gln Asn Val Thr Ser Arg Glu
 20 25 30
 GTT GTT TCG AGC GTC CAG TTG TCT GAG GAA GAG TCT ACG TTT TAT CTT 500
 Val Val Ser Ser Val Gln Leu Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Thr Phe Tyr Leu
 35 40 45
 45 TGT CCC CCA CCA GTG GGT TCA ACC GTG ATC CGT CTA GAA CCG CCG CGA 548
 Cys Pro Pro Pro Val Gly Ser Thr Val Ile Arg Leu Glu Pro Pro Arg
 50 55 60
 50 AAA TGT CCC GAA CCT AGA AAA GCC ACC GAG TGG GGT GAA GGA ATC GCG 596
 Lys Cys Pro Glu Pro Arg Lys Ala Thr Glu Trp Gly Glu Gly Ile Ala
 65 70 75 80

55

	ATA TTA TTT AAA GAG AAT ATC ACT CCA TAT AAA TTT AAA GTG ACG CTT	644
	Ile Leu Phe Lys Glu Asn Ile Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Lys Val Thr Leu	
	85 90 95	
5	TAT TAT AAA AAT ATC ATT CAG ACG ACG ACA TGG ACG GGG ACG ACA TAT	692
	Tyr Tyr Lys Asn Ile Ile Gln Thr Thr Thr Trp Thr Gly Thr Thr Tyr	
	100 105 110	
10	AGA CAG ATC ACT AAT CGA TAT ACA GAT AGG ACG CCC GTT TCC ATT GAA	740
	Arg Gln Ile Thr Asn Arg Tyr Thr Asp Arg Thr Pro Val Ser Ile Glu	
	115 120 125	
15	GAG ATC ACG GAT CTA ATC GAC GGC AAA GGA AGA TGC TCA TCT AAA GCA	788
	Glu Ile Thr Asp Leu Ile Asp Gly Lys Gly Arg Cys Ser Ser Lys Ala	
	130 135 140	
20	AGA TAC CTT AGA AAC AAT GTA TAT GTT GAA GCG TTT GAC AGG GAT GCG	836
	Arg Tyr Leu Arg Asn Asn Val Tyr Val Glu Ala Phe Asp Arg Asp Ala	
	145 150 155 160	
25	GGA GAA AAA CAA GTA CTT CTA AAA CCA TCA AAA TTC AAC ACG CCC GAA	884
	Gly Glu Lys Gln Val Leu Leu Lys Pro Ser Lys Phe Asn Thr Pro Glu	
	165 170 175	
30	TCT AGG GCA TGG CAC ACG ACT AAT GAG ACG TAT ACC GTG TGG GGA TCA	932
	Ser Arg Ala Trp His Thr Thr Asn Glu Thr Tyr Thr Val Trp Gly Ser	
	180 185 190	
35	CCA TGG ATA TAT CGA ACG GGA ACC TCC GTC AAT TGT ATA GTA GAG GAA	980
	Pro Trp Ile Tyr Arg Thr Gly Thr Ser Val Asn Cys Ile Val Glu Glu	
	195 200 205	
40	ATG GAT GCC CGC TCT GTG TTT CCG TAT TCA TAT TTT GCA ATG GCC AAT	1028
	Met Asp Ala Arg Ser Val Phe Pro Tyr Ser Tyr Phe Ala Met Ala Asn	
	210 215 220	
45	GGC GAC ATC GCG AAC ATA TCT CCA TTT TAT GGT CTA TCC CCA CCA GAG	1076
	Gly Asp Ile Ala Asn Ile Ser Pro Phe Tyr Gly Leu Ser Pro Pro Glu	
	225 230 235 240	
50	GCT GCC GCA GAA CCC ATG GGA TAT CCC CAG GAT AAT TTC AAA CAA CTA	1124
	Ala Ala Ala Glu Pro Met Gly Tyr Pro Gln Asp Asn Phe Lys Gln Leu	
	245 250 255	
55	GAT AGC TAT TTT TCA ATG GAT TTG GAC AAG CGT CGA AAA CCA AGC CTT	1172
	Asp Ser Tyr Phe Ser Met Asp Leu Asp Lys Arg Arg Lys Ala Ser Leu	
	260 265 270	
60	CCA GTC AAG CGT AAC TTT CTC ATC ACA TCA CAC TTC ACA GTT GGG TGG	1220
	Pro Val Lys Arg Asn Phe Leu Ile Thr Ser His Phe Thr Val Gly Trp	
	275 280 285	

	GAC TGG GCT CCA AAA ACT ACT CGT GTA TGT TCA ATG ACT AAG TGG AAA	1268
	Asp Trp Ala Pro Lys Thr Thr Arg Val Cys Ser Met Thr Lys Trp Lys	
	290 295 300	
5	GAG GTG ACT GAA ATG TTG CGT GCA ACA GTT AAT GGG AGA TAC AGA TTT	1316
	Glu Val Thr Glu Met Leu Arg Ala Thr Val Asn Gly Arg Tyr Arg Phe	
	305 310 315 320	
10	ATG GCC CGT GAA CTT TCG GCA ACG TTT ATC AGT AAT ACG ACT GAG TTT	1364
	Met Ala Arg Glu Leu Ser Ala Thr Phe Ile Ser Asn Thr Thr Glu Phe	
	325 330 335	
15	GAT CCA AAT CGC ATC ATA TTA GGA CAA TGT ATT AAA CGC GAG GCA GAA	1412
	Asp Pro Asn Arg Ile Ile Leu Gly Gln Cys Ile Lys Arg Glu Ala Glu	
	340 345 350	
20	GCA GCA ATC GAG CAG ATA TTT AGG ACA AAA TAT AAT GAC AGT CAC GTC	1460
	Ala Ala Ile Glu Gln Ile Phe Arg Thr Lys Tyr Asn Asp Ser His Val	
	355 360 365	
25	AAG GTT GGA CAT GTA CAA TAT TTC TTG GCT CTC GGG GGA TTT ATT GTA	1508
	Lys Val Gly His Val Gln Tyr Phe Leu Ala Leu Gly Gly Phe Ile Val	
	370 375 380	
30	GCA TAT CAG CCT GTT CTA TCC AAA TCC CTG GCT CAT ATG TAC CTC AGA	1556
	Ala Tyr Gln Pro Val Leu Ser Lys Ser Leu Ala His Met Tyr Leu Arg	
	385 390 395 400	
35	GAA TTG ATG AGA GAC AAC AGG ACC GAT GAG ATG CTC GAC CTG GTA AAC	1604
	Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Asn Arg Thr Asp Glu Met Leu Asp Leu Val Asn	
	405 410 415	
40	AAT AAG CAT GCA ATT TAT AAG AAA AAT GCT ACC TCA TTG TCA CGA TTG	1652
	Asn Lys His Ala Ile Tyr Lys Lys Asn Ala Thr Ser Leu Ser Arg Leu	
	420 425 430	
45	CGG CGA GAT ATT CGA AAT GCA CCA AAT AGA AAA ATA ACA TTA GAC GAC	1700
	Arg Arg Asp Ile Arg Asn Ala Pro Asn Arg Lys Ile Thr Leu Asp Asp	
	435 440 445	
50	ACC ACA GCT ATT AAA TCG ACA TCG TCT GTT CAA TTC GCC ATG CTC CAA	1748
	Thr Thr Ala Ile Lys Ser Thr Ser Ser Val Gln Phe Ala Met Leu Gln	
	450 455 460	
55	TTT CTT TAT GAT CAT ATA CAA ACC CAT ATT AAT GAT ATG TTT AGT AGG	1796
	Phe Leu Tyr Asp His Ile Gln Thr His Ile Asn Asp Met Phe Ser Arg	
	465 470 475 480	
60	ATT GCC ACA GCT TGG TGC GAA TTG CAG AAT AGA GAA CTT GTT TTA TGG	1844
	Ile Ala Thr Ala Trp Cys Glu Leu Gln Asn Arg Glu Leu Val Leu Trp	
	485 490 495	

	CAC GAA GGG ATA AAG ATT AAT CCT AGC GCT ACA GCG AGT GCA ACA TTA	1892
	His Glu Gly Ile Lys Ile Asn Pro Ser Ala Thr Ala ser Ala Thr Leu	
	500 505 510	
5	GGA AGG AGA GTG GCT GCA AAG ATG TTG GGG GAT GTC GCT GCT GTA TCG	1940
	Gly Arg Arg Val Ala Ala Lys Met Leu Gly Asp Val Ala Ala Val Ser	
	515 520 525	
10	AGC TGC ACT GCT ATA GAT GCG GAA TCC GTC ACT TTG CAA AAT TCT ATG	1988
	Ser Cys Thr Ala Ile Asp Ala Glu Ser Val Thr Leu Gln Asn Ser Met	
	530 535 540	
15	CGA GTT ATC ACA TCC ACT AAT ACA TGT TAT AGC CGA CCA TTG GTT CTA	2036
	Arg Val Ile Thr Ser Thr Asn Thr Cys Tyr Ser Arg Pro Leu Val Leu	
	545 550 555 560	
20	TTT TCA TAT GGA GAA AAC CAA GGA AAC ATA CAG GGA CAA CTC GGT GAA	2084
	Phe Ser Tyr Gly Glu Asn Gln Gly Asn Ile Gln Gly Gln Leu Gly Glu	
	565 570 575	
	AAC AAC GAG TTG CTT CCA ACG CTA GAG GCT GTA GAG CCA TGC TCG GCT	2132
	Asn Asn Glu Leu Leu Pro Thr Leu Glu Ala Val Glu Pro Cys Ser Ala	
	580 585 590	
25	AAT CAT CGT AGA TAT TTT CTG TTT GGA TCC GGT TAT GCT TTA TTT GAA	2180
	Asn His Arg Arg Tyr Phe Leu Phe Gly Ser Gly Tyr Ala Leu Phe Glu	
	595 600 605	
30	AAC TAT AAT TTT GTT AAG ATG GTA GAC GCT GCC GAT ATA CAG ATT GCT	2228
	Asn Tyr Asn Phe Val Lys Met Val Asp Ala Ala Asp Ile Gln Ile Ala	
	610 615 620	
35	AGC ACA TTT GTC GAG CTT AAT CTA ACC CTG CTA GAA GAT CGG GAA ATT	2276
	Ser Thr Phe Val Glu Leu Asn Leu Thr Leu Leu Glu Asp Arg Glu Ile	
	625 630 635 640	
40	TTG CCT TTA TCC GTT TAC ACA AAA GAA GAG TTG CGT GAT GTT GGT GTA	2324
	Leu Pro Leu Ser Val Tyr Thr Lys Glu Glu Leu Arg Asp Val Gly Val	
	645 650 655	
	TTG GAT TAT GCA GAA GTA GCT CGC CGC AAT CAA CTA CAT GAA CTT AAA	2372
	Leu Asp Tyr Ala Glu Val Ala Arg Arg Asn Gln Leu His Glu Leu Lys	
	660 665 670	
45	TTT TAT GAC ATA AAC AAA GTA ATA GAA GTG GAT ACA AAT TAC GCG TTT	2420
	Phe Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Val Ile Glu Val Asp Thr Asn Tyr Ala Phe	
	675 680 685	
50	ATG AAC GGT TTG GCC GAA TTG TTT AAC GGT ATG GGT CAG GTA GGC CAA	2468
	Met Asn Gly Leu Ala Glu Leu Phe Asn Gly Met Gly Gln Val Gly Gln	
	690 695 700	

	GCT ATA GGC AAA GTT GTA GTA GGG GCT GCC GGT GCA ATC GTA TCT ACC	2516
	Ala Ile Gly Lys Val Val Val Gly Ala Ala Gly Ala Ile Val Ser Thr	
	705 710 715 720	
5	ATA TCT GGT GTC TCT GCT TTC ATG TCA AAT CCC TTT GGG GCT TTG GCA	2564
	Ile Ser Gly Val Ser Ala Phe Met Ser Asn Pro Phe Gly Ala Leu Ala	
	725 730 735	
10	ATC GGT TTA ATC ATT ATA GCA GGA CTC GTG GCT GCA TTT TTA GCA TAT	2612
	Ile Gly Leu Ile Ile Ile Ala Gly Leu Val Ala Ala Phe Leu Ala Tyr	
	740 745 750	
15	CGT TAT GTA AAC AAG CTT AAA AGC AAT CCA ATG AAA GCC CTT TAT CCT	2660
	Arg Tyr Val Asn Lys Leu Lys Ser Asn Pro Met Lys Ala Leu Tyr Pro	
	755 760 765	
20	ATG ACA ACA GAA GTG CTT AAG GCA CAG GCA ACG CGT GAG TTG CAT GGC	2708
	Met Thr Thr Glu Val Leu Lys Ala Gln Ala Thr Arg Glu Leu His Gly	
	770 775 780	
25	GAG GAA TCA GAT GAT TTG GAA CGA ACA TCT ATT GAT GAA AGA AAA TTA	2756
	Glu Glu Ser Asp Asp Leu Glu Arg Thr Ser Ile Asp Glu Arg Lys Leu	
	785 790 795 800	
30	GAA GAA GCT AGA GAA ATG ATA AAA TAT ATG GCG TTA GTC TCC GCG GAA	2804
	Glu Glu Ala Arg Glu Met Ile Lys Tyr Met Ala Leu Val Ser Ala Glu	
	805 810 815	
35	GAA CGC CAC GAG AAA AAA CTG CGG AGA AAG AGG CGA GGC ACT ACC GCC	2852
	Glu Arg His Glu Lys Lys Leu Arg Arg Lys Arg Arg Gly Thr Thr Ala	
	820 825 830	
40	GTT CTA TCG GAC CAC CTG GCA AAA ATG AGG ATT AAA AAT AGT AAC CCT	2900
	Val Leu Ser Asp His Leu Ala Lys Met Arg Ile Lys Asn Ser Asn Pro	
	835 840 845	
45	AAA TAT GAT AAG TTA CCT ACT ACA TAT TCA GAC TCA GAA GAT GAT GCT	2948
	Lys Tyr Asp Lys Leu Pro Thr Thr Tyr Ser Asp Ser Glu Asp Asp Ala	
	850 855 860	
50	GTG TAAGTGGGCA CTATTATATT TGAAGTGAAT AAAACGCATA GAGCATGATA	3001
	Val	
	865	
55	TGGTTTACTC ATTTATTGCG AGATATAAAG CATATTCAAT ACGATATATT GCGAACGTGA	3061
	TGCTAAAAAC ATAGCTCCCT GTATTATTGA TGCGCCATCA TTTGATTAAT AAATACATCG	3121
	ACGCCGGCAT CACTGGTGCG GTGTATACCA GCTACGGCGC TAGCATTTCAT GGTATCCCGT	3181
	GATTGCTCGA TGCTTTCCTT CTGAATTC	3209

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

5 (A) LENGTH: 865 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

10 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

15 Met His Tyr Phe Arg Arg Asn Cys Ile Phe Phe Leu Ile Val Ile Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Tyr Gly Thr Asn Ser Ser Pro Ser Thr Gln Asn Val Thr Ser Arg Glu
 20 20 25 30
 Val Val Ser Ser Val Gln Leu Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Thr Phe Tyr Leu
 35 40 45
 Cys Pro Pro Pro Val Gly Ser Thr Val Ile Arg Leu Glu Pro Pro Arg
 25 50 55 60
 Lys Cys Pro Glu Pro Arg Lys Ala Thr Glu Trp Gly Glu Gly Ile Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Leu Phe Lys Glu Asn Ile Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Lys Val Thr Leu
 30 85 90 95
 Tyr Tyr Lys Asn Ile Ile Gln Thr Thr Thr Trp Thr Gly Thr Thr Tyr
 100 105 110
 Arg Gln Ile Thr Asn Arg Tyr Thr Asp Arg Thr Pro Val Ser Ile Glu
 35 115 120 125
 Glu Ile Thr Asp Leu Ile Asp Gly Lys Gly Arg Cys Ser Ser Lys Ala
 40 130 135 140
 Arg Tyr Leu Arg Asn Asn Val Tyr Val Glu Ala Phe Asp Arg Asp Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Glu Lys Gln Val Leu Leu Lys Pro Ser Lys Phe Asn Thr Pro Glu
 45 165 170 175
 Ser Arg Ala Trp His Thr Thr Asn Glu Thr Tyr Thr Val Trp Gly Ser
 180 185 190
 Pro Trp Ile Tyr Arg Thr Gly Thr Ser Val Asn Cys Ile Val Glu Glu
 50 195 200 205
 Met Asp Ala Arg Ser Val Phe Pro Tyr Ser Tyr Phe Ala Met Ala Asn
 210 215 220

55

	Gly Asp Ile Ala Asn Ile Ser Pro Phe Tyr Gly Leu Ser Pro Pro Glu	
	225	230 235 240
5	Ala Ala Ala Glu Pro Met Gly Tyr Pro Gln Asp Asn Phe Lys Gln Leu	
		245 250 255
	Asp Ser Tyr Phe Ser Met Asp Leu Asp Lys Arg Arg Lys Ala Ser Leu	
		260 265 270
10	Pro Val Lys Arg Asn Phe Leu Ile Thr Ser His Phe Thr Val Gly Trp	
		275 280 285
	Asp Trp Ala Pro Lys Thr Thr Arg Val Cys Ser Met Thr Lys Trp Lys	
15		290 295 300
	Glu Val Thr Glu Met Leu Arg Ala Thr Val Asn Gly Arg Tyr Arg Phe	
	305	310 315 320
20	Met Ala Arg Glu Leu Ser Ala Thr Phe Ile Ser Asn Thr Thr Glu Phe	
		325 330 335
	Asp Pro Asn Arg Ile Ile Leu Gly Gln Cys Ile Lys Arg Glu Ala Glu	
		340 345 350
25	Ala Ala Ile Glu Gln Ile Phe Arg Thr Lys Tyr Asn Asp Ser His Val	
		355 360 365
	Lys Val Gly His Val Gln Tyr Phe Leu Ala Leu Gly Gly Phe Ile Val	
30		370 375 380
	Ala Tyr Gln Pro Val Leu Ser Lys Ser Leu Ala His Met Tyr Leu Arg	
	385	390 395 400
	Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Asn Arg Thr Asp Glu Met Leu Asp Leu Val Asn	
35		405 410 415
	Asn Lys His Ala Ile Tyr Lys Lys Asn Ala Thr Ser Leu Ser Arg Leu	
		420 425 430
40	Arg Arg Asp Ile Arg Asn Ala Pro Asn Arg Lys Ile Thr Leu Asp Asp	
		435 440 445
	Thr Thr Ala Ile Lys Ser Thr Ser Ser Val Gln Phe Ala Met Leu Gln	
		450 455 460
45	Phe Leu Tyr Asp His Ile Gln Thr His Ile Asn Asp Met Phe Ser Arg	
	465	470 475 480
	Ile Ala Thr Ala Trp Cys Glu Leu Gln Asn Arg Glu Leu Val Leu Trp	
50		485 490 495

55

His Glu Gly Ile Lys Ile Asn Pro Ser Ala Thr Ala Ser Ala Thr Leu
 500 505 510
 5 Gly Arg Arg Val Ala Ala Lys Met Leu Gly Asp Val Ala Ala Val Ser
 515 520 525
 Ser Cys Thr Ala Ile Asp Ala Glu Ser Val Thr Leu Gln Asn Ser Met
 530 535 540
 10 Arg Val Ile Thr Ser Thr Asn Thr Cys Tyr Ser Arg Pro Leu Val Leu
 545 550 555 560
 Phe Ser Tyr Gly Glu Asn Gln Gly Asn Ile Gln Gly Gln Leu Gly Glu
 565 570 575
 15 Asn Asn Glu Leu Leu Pro Thr Leu Glu Ala Val Glu Pro Cys Ser Ala
 580 585 590
 Asn His Arg Arg Tyr Phe Leu Phe Gly Ser Gly Tyr Ala Leu Phe Glu
 595 600 605
 Asn Tyr Asn Phe Val Lys Met Val Asp Ala Ala Asp Ile Gln Ile Ala
 610 615 620
 25 Ser Thr Phe Val Glu Leu Asn Leu Thr Leu Leu Glu Asp Arg Glu Ile
 625 630 635 640
 Leu Pro Leu Ser Val Tyr Thr Lys Glu Glu Leu Arg Asp Val Gly Val
 645 650 655
 30 Leu Asp Tyr Ala Glu Val Ala Arg Arg Asn Gln Leu His Glu Leu Lys
 660 665 670
 Phe Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Val Ile Glu Val Asp Thr Asn Tyr Ala Phe
 675 680 685
 35 Met Asn Gly Leu Ala Glu Leu Phe Asn Gly Met Gly Gln Val Gly Gln
 690 695 700
 40 Ala Ile Gly Lys Val Val Val Gly Ala Ala Gly Ala Ile Val Ser Thr
 705 710 715 720
 Ile Ser Gly Val Ser Ala Phe Met Ser Asn Pro Phe Gly Ala Leu Ala
 725 730 735
 45 Ile Gly Leu Ile Ile Ile Ala Gly Leu Val Ala Ala Phe Leu Ala Tyr
 740 745 750
 Arg Tyr Val Asn Lys Leu Lys Ser Asn Pro Met Lys Ala Leu Tyr Pro
 755 760 765
 50
 55

Met Thr Thr Glu Val Leu Lys Ala Gln Ala Thr Arg Glu Leu His Gly
 770 775 780

5 Glu Glu Ser Asp Asp Leu Glu Arg Thr Ser Ile Asp Glu Arg Lys Leu
 785 790 795 800

Glu Glu Ala Arg Glu Met Ile Lys Tyr Met Ala Leu Val Ser Ala Glu
 805 810 815

10 Glu Arg His Glu Lys Lys Leu Arg Arg Lys Arg Arg Gly Thr Thr Ala
 820 825 830

Val Leu Ser Asp His Leu Ala Lys Met Arg Ile Lys Asn Ser Asn Pro
 835 840 845

15 Lys Tyr Asp Lys Leu Pro Thr Thr Tyr Ser Asp Ser Glu Asp Asp Ala
 850 855 860

20 Val
 865

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

25 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 13 bases
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 30 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

35 CGAATTCGTC GAC 13

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

40 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 21 bases
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 45 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

50 AATTGTCGAC GAATTCGAGC T 21

55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 34 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

ACTCAATCAA TAGCAATCAT GCACTATTTT AGGC

34

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 26 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

GCGGAATTGC ATATTTTTC TTATAG

26

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 26 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

GGGATCCAAT CATGCACTAT TTTAGG

26

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 40 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

CCATATATAT TCCCTACTAT TCCCCGCGGC GGTTC TAGAC

40

Claims

1. A recombinant fowlpox virus comprising a gene coding for an antigen of Marek's Disease Virus under control of a poxvirus promoter within a region of the DNA of fowlpox virus which is not essential for virus growth.
2. The recombinant fowlpox virus of claim 1, wherein said antigen gene is a gene from Marek's disease virus encoding a protein selected from the group consisting of glycoprotein B homologue, glycoprotein C homologue, glycoprotein D homologue, glycoprotein H homologue and tegument proteins.
3. The recombinant fowlpox virus of Claim 1, wherein the promoter-antigen gene is inserted with lacZ gene of *E. coli* under the control of another poxvirus promoter.
4. The recombinant FPV of Claim 1 or wherein said antigen gene is glycoprotein B homologue of Marek's Disease Virus.
5. A vaccine composition comprising:
an effective amount of the recombinant fowlpox virus of claim 1; and
a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
6. The vaccine composition of claim 5, in a cell-free lyophilized state.
7. The vaccine composition of claim 5, in a cell-free frozen state.

FIG. 1

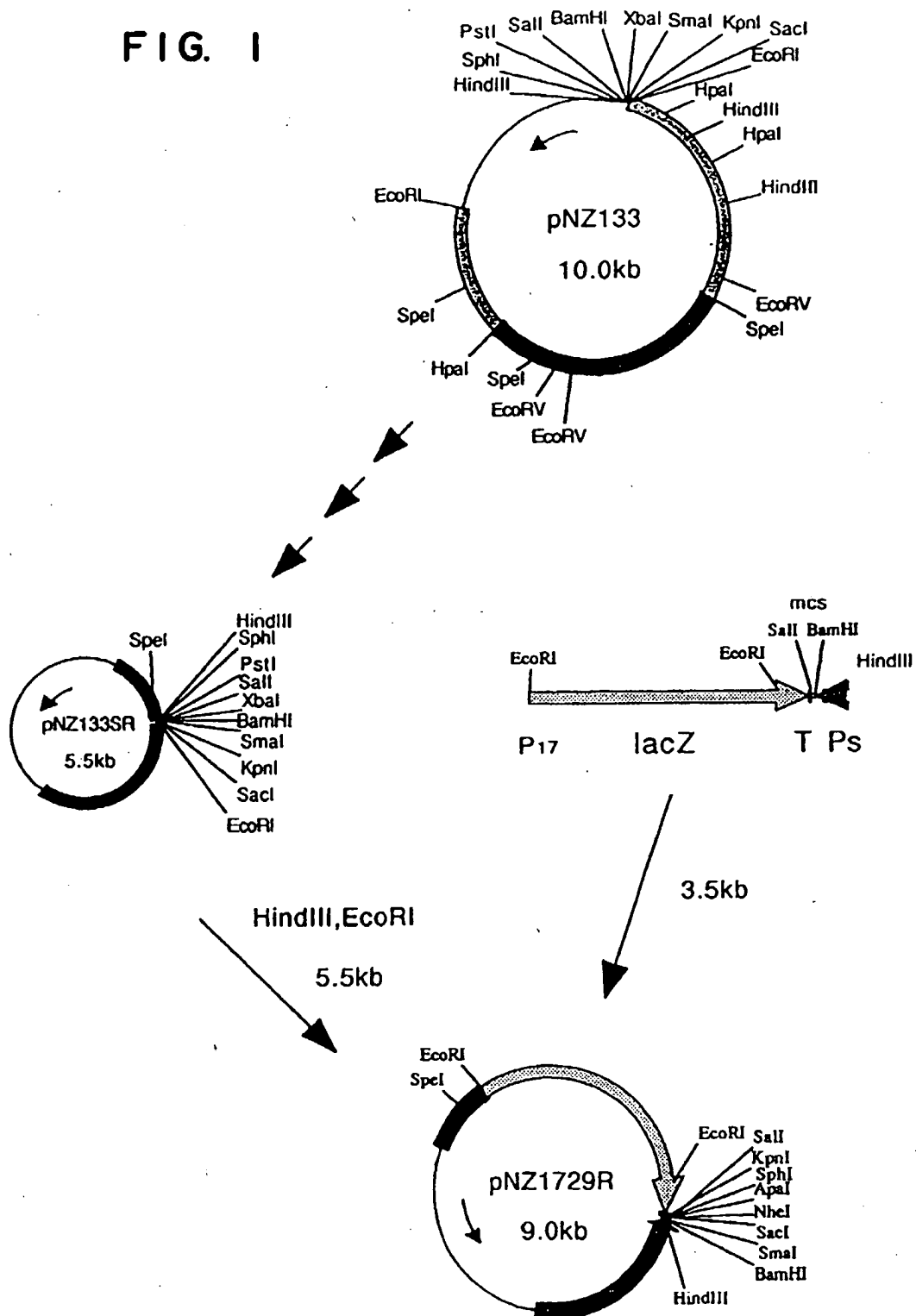


FIG. 2

SEQ.
ID. NO.

```

      FPV promoter                                start
1  5'-AATTCGAGCTCGGATCGTTGAAAAAATAATATAGATCCTAAATGGAA -3'
2  3'-GCTCGAGCCTAGCAACTTTTTTATTATATCTAGGATTTTACCTTCTAG-5'
      EcoRI

3  5'-AGCTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTGGCATATAAATAATAATACAATAATTAATTA -3'
4  3'-AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACCCTATATTTATTATTTATGTTATTAATTAATGCGC-5'
      HindIII                                     MluI

5  5'-CGCGTAAAAATTGAAAACTATTCTAATTTATTGCACTCG -3'
6  3'-ATTTTAACTTTTTTGATAAGATTAAATAACGTGAGCCTAG-5'
      MluI                                     BamHI

7  5'-GATCCCCGGGCGAGCTCGCTAGCGGGCCCGCATGCGGTACCG -3'
8  3'-GGGCGCGCTCGAGCGATCGCCCGGGCGTACGCCTAGGCAGCT-5'
      BamHI SmaI SacI NheI ApaI SphI KpnI SalI

      both directional terminator
9  5'-TCGACCCCGGTACATTTTATAAAAAATGTACCCGGGGATC-3'
10 3'-GGGCCATGTAAAAATATTTTACATGGGCCCCTAG-5'

```

FIG. 3

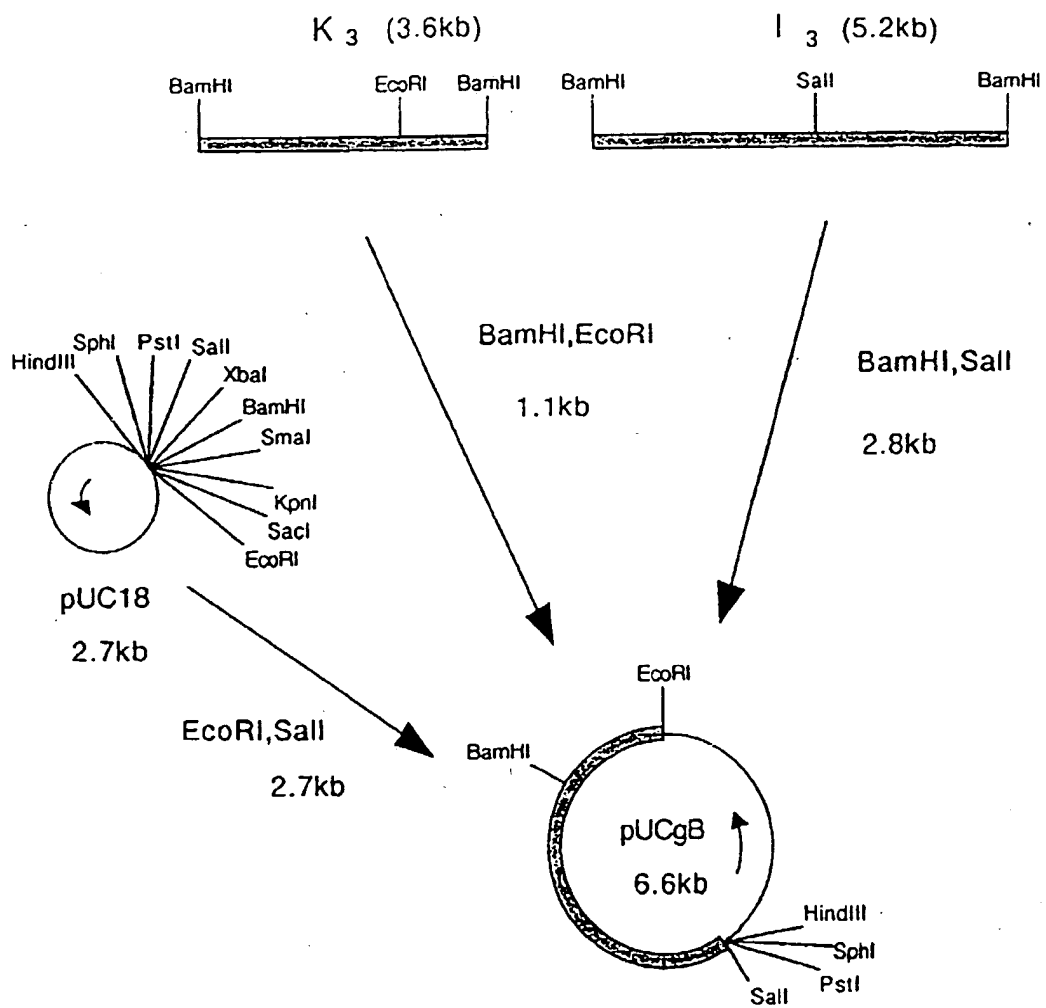


FIG. 4

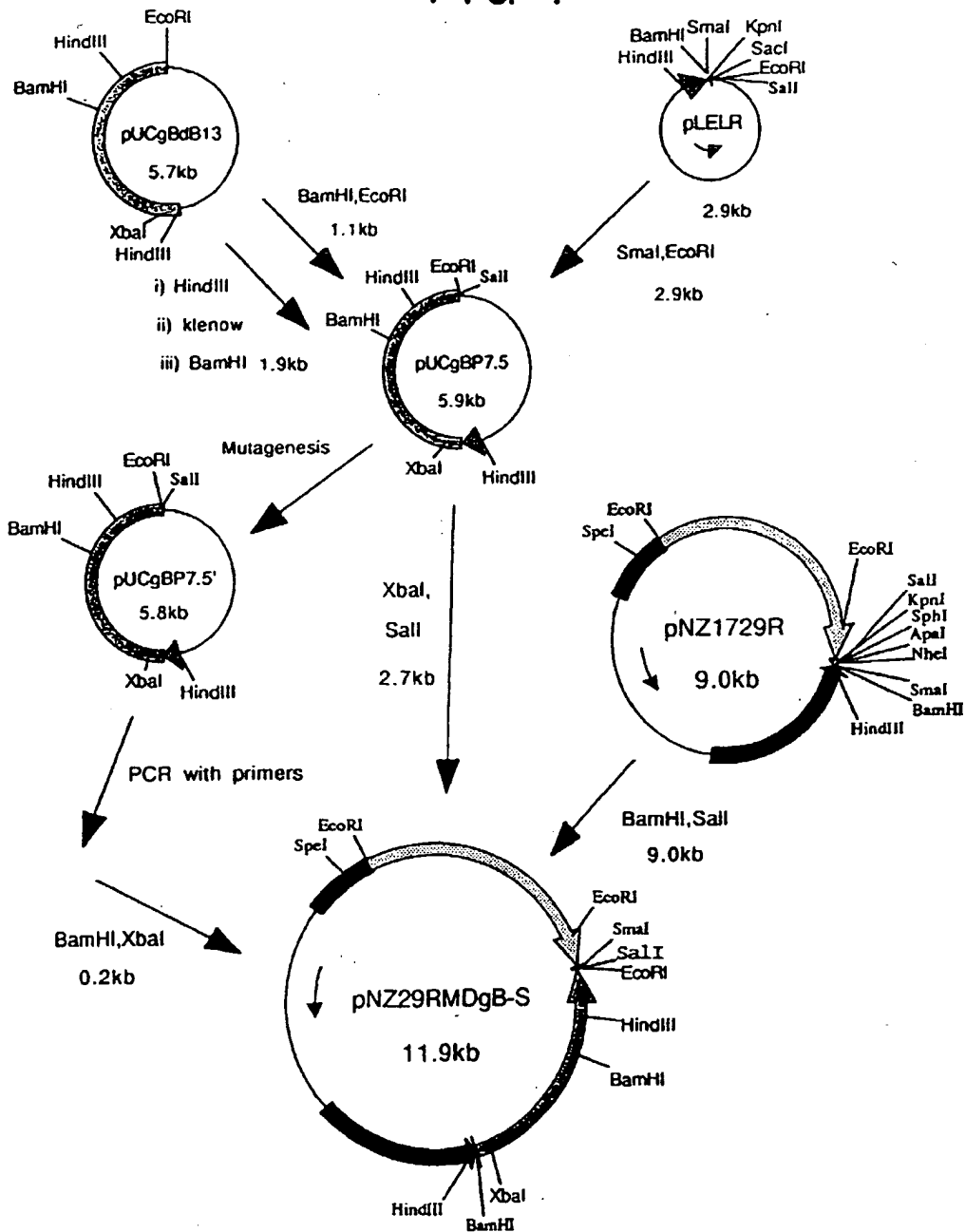
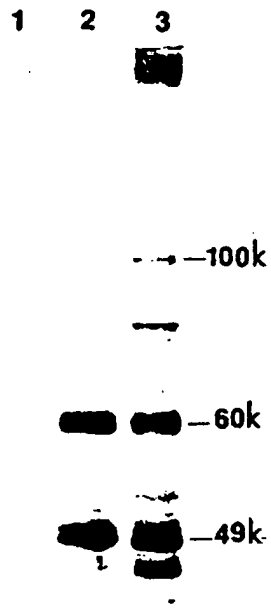


FIG. 5





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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
P,X	JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY vol. 66, no. 3, March 1992, pages 1402 - 1408 YANAGIDA, N. ET AL. 'Recombinant Fowlpox viruses expressing the glycoprotein B homolog and the pp38 gene of Marek's disease virus' * the whole document *	1-4	C12N15/38 C12N15/86 A61K39/255
P,X	JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY vol. 66, no. 3, March 1992, pages 1409 - 1413 NAZERIAN, K. ET AL. 'Protection against Marek's disease by a Fowlpox virus recombinant expressing the glycoprotein B of Marek's disease virus' * the whole document *	1-7	
X,D	EP-A-0 284 416 (NIPPON ZEON) * page 4, line 48 *	1,3,5	
Y	* the whole document *	1-5	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
X	EP-A-0 314 569 (TRANSGENE) * the whole document *	1,3,5	
Y	* the whole document *	1-5	C07K C12N A61K
X	WO-A-8 912 684 (NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION) * page 2, line 31; figure 6; example 1 *	1,3,5	
Y	* the whole document *	1-5	
D,Y	WO-A-9 002 803 (RHONE-MERIEUX) * the whole document *	1-5	
		-/--	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 19 OCTOBER 1992	Examiner CHAM BONNET F.J.
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>* : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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Office

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Application Number

EP 92 30 5775

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D,Y	JOURNAL OF GENERAL VIROLOGY vol. 70, 1989, READING, UK pages 1789 - 1804 ROSS, L. J. N. 'Nucleotide sequence and characterization of the Marek's Disease virus homologue of glycoprotein B of Herpes Simplex Virus' * the whole document *	1-5	
D,Y	JOURNAL OF GENERAL VIROLOGY vol. 72, no. 4, April 1991, READING UK pages 939 - 947 ROSS, L.J.N. & BINNS, M.M. 'Properties and evolutionary relationships of the Marek's disease virus homologues of protein kinase, glycoprotein d and glycoprotein I of herpes simplex virus' * the whole document *	1-5	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 19 OCTOBER 1992	Examiner CHAMBONNET F.J.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure F : intermediate document			

EPO FORM 150 (04/89) (P0001)